

DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT AS G. O. P. BEGIN WAR PROBE

Democrats today are dubbing the proposed investigation of the expenditure of \$16,000,000 by the War Department a "victory probe" and challenging the Republican majority to "go as far as you like and see how a real and the greatest war in all history was successfully conducted by a Democratic Administration."

In a partisan skirmish yesterday afternoon, the House unanimously passed the resolution of Congressman Graham of Illinois, providing for a committee of fifteen to investigate the expenditures in the War Department during the recent world war.

Purpose Ambiguous.
Congressman Campbell of Kansas declared that "in all probability the investigation will disclose that there has been a mingling of political and governmental activities."
Congressman Cantrill of Kentucky declared that no one in the House understood the real purpose of the investigation.
"Of course," he said, "our Republican friends will not publicly make the admission that they are going into this investigation for the purpose of digging up campaign material for the Presidential election next year. But, of course, we have all know that is its purpose."

Five Subcommittees.
There will be ten Republicans and five Democrats on the special committee. There will be five subcommittees, each to have two Republicans and one Democrat.
Asked for an approximate scope of the work of the so-called "victory investigating committee," Mr. Campbell said it would be "colossal."
In the opinion of Democratic Leader Claude Kitchin, the investigation will extend over a period of four or five years and will necessitate the establishment in Washington of what will virtually mean a new government bureau or department.

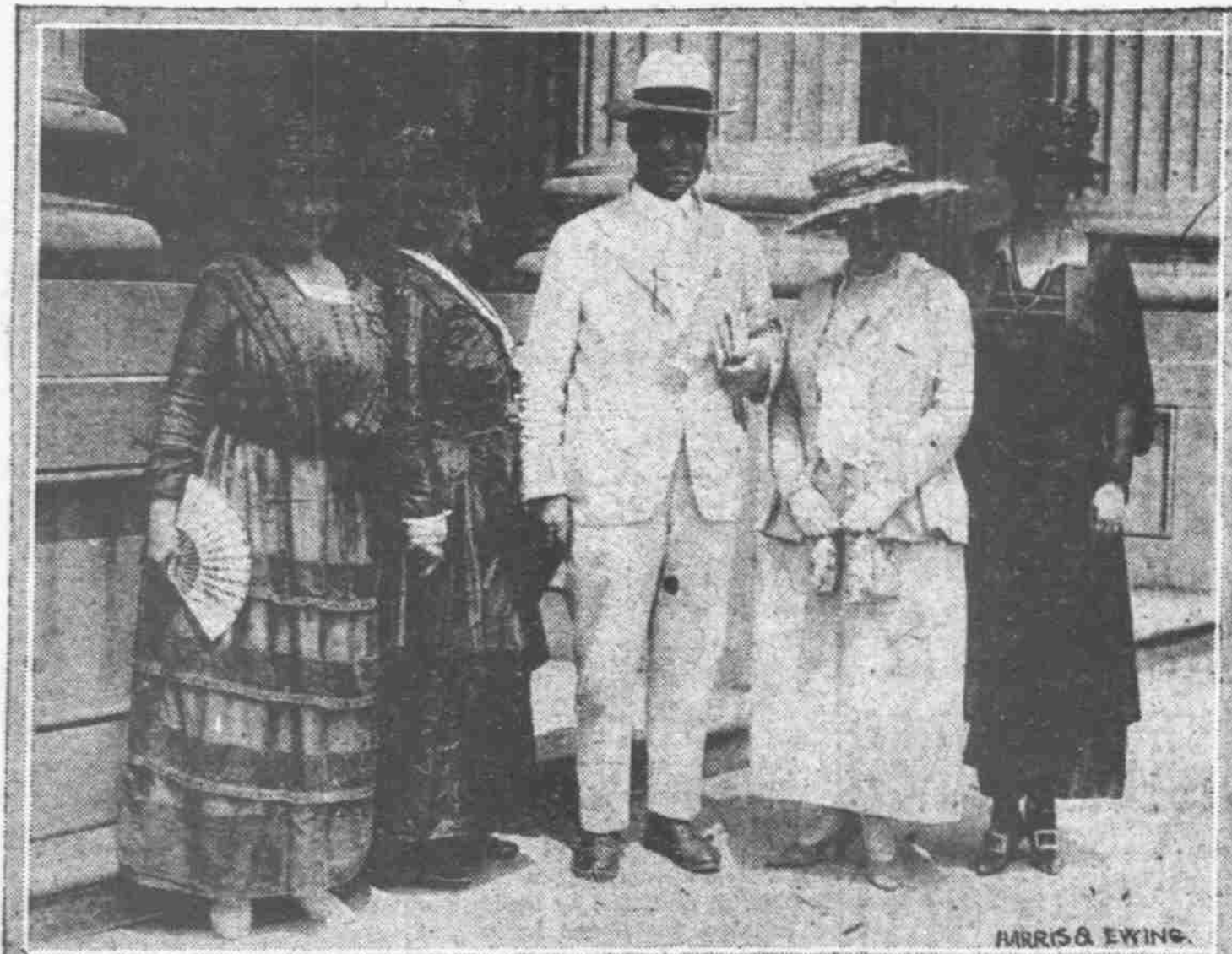
100,000 Contracts Involved.
"If I am correctly informed, there will be more than 100,000 war contracts to be looked into," Mr. Kitchin said. "Thousands of these were made in foreign countries. Hundreds of them are in such shape that their real status is not known."
"To make such an investigation as is contemplated would mean the employment of fully 100 experts and many clerks."

Wide Investigation Authorized.
The resolution would give members of the special committee authority to carry their investigation to Europe or any other part of the world. It is certain that both the minority and the majority will be represented on this committee by some of their strongest representatives. This would mean that fifteen House leaders virtually would be out of action in so far as House routine is concerned for the duration of the investigation.

The resolution providing for the "select committee" gives the committee authority to conduct its investigation during sessions of the House and during recesses of that body.
To Call Allied Witnesses.
Witnesses to appear before the various subcommittees would represent nearly every one of the twenty-odd allies. They would number in the hundreds of thousands.
The investigation will mean fighting the war over again on paper. Under the proposed plan, the subcommittees would make separate inquiries into aviation, camps, armaments, ordnance, quartermaster corps and operations in foreign countries.

That the House may not be deprived of the facts gained until the very last subcommittee has reported, the resolution ordering the investigation provides that the select committee shall "report to the House, in one or more reports, as it may deem advisable, the result of its investigations, with such recommendations as it may care to make."
Speaker Gillett will probably not name the select committee until tomorrow. Democrats sought to have the rep-

Women Who Engineered Suffrage Congress Victory



Group of lobbyists of the National Woman's Party and Senator Jones of Washington. These women conducted a six-year fight for the Federal suffrage amendment. From left to right: Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Senator Jones, Miss Maud Younger, and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker.



Members of the Congressional Committee of the National American Women's Suffrage Association who presented the suffrage bill which was passed by the Senate yesterday. From left to right: Miss Mabel Willard, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Edmund Post, of Kentucky; Mrs. Helen Gardner, of this city; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Lewis Walker, of New Jersey; Miss Marjorie Shuler, of New York, and Mrs. Caroline Reilly, of Illinois.

resentation on the committee nine Republicans and six Democrats, but the majority plan for ten Republicans and five Democrats will, no doubt, prevail.
Congressman Garrett of Tennessee has appealed to the Speaker to disregard the recommendation of the majority and increase the minority representation to six.

Charges "Gag Rule."
Mr. Garrett, on the floor yesterday, charged "gag rule" and "steam roller" tactics.
"You gentlemen who come here as new members have heard for a good many years of the gag rule and the steam roller," Mr. Garrett said, addressing the House on the resolution. "Now I want to say to you that in just a few moments you are going to see these modern instrumentalities of politics in very full and active operation."
Mr. Garrett said that Mr. Campbell would move the previous question, which would prevent amendment to increase the minority on the committee to six. Mr. Campbell did. The previous question was carried.

WALTER REED BOYS WILL HEAR CHAS. M. SCHWAB

Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, will address the convalescent wounded soldiers at Walter Reed Hospital in the Red Cross Auditorium this afternoon.
This is one of a series of nationwide intimate talks to the wounded in army hospitals, inaugurated by Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Schwab will tell of men whom he has known who were not born "with golden spoons in their mouths," but who have reached success by their own hard work.

FRANCE HAMPERED SALES OF U. S. WAR AUTOS

France is enforcing her prohibitive import tariff against private sales of American automobiles and trucks sent there for war use to protect her own automobile industry. Congressman Miller of Washington developed yesterday the House Military Affairs Committee.
No import duty was collected when the automobiles were rushed into France for war use. The import duty, in some instances, amounts to 60 per cent. W. C. Hare, chief of the sales division in the War Department, said that under such conditions it was inadvisable to sell the automobiles in France.

THIEVES PRY OPEN SAFE; GET \$74 AND REVOLVER

Gaining entrance to the office of Isaac Lewis, 1725 Seventh street northwest, through the rear window, thieves last night broke open the safe and stole \$74 and a revolver.
The theft of a suitcase containing several articles of wearing apparel was reported to the police today by Walter G. Lane, of 315 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
A suit of clothes valued at \$15, was stolen from the room of Eugene Hoffman, 3205 M street northwest, last night.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN STATE CAMPAIGN

Woman suffragists, fresh from their victories in Congress today, planned their campaign before State legislatures to win the right of nationwide vote before the next Presidential election.

Leaders of the women's parties here said it could and would be done. "The women of this country will vote in the 1920 elections," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party, telegraphed here last night. A similar sentiment was voiced by scores of other suffrage leaders. And even the "antis" took on a note of despair today.

Wadsworth Concedes Victory.
One of these, Senator Wadsworth, New York, concedes that ratification of the suffrage amendment, which passed the Senate late yesterday, after a forty-one-year battle before Congress, would probably be completed by a sufficient number of States to make it law within a short time.

"Pressure brought to bear on the State legislatures will not be without effect," Wadsworth said. Other "antis," however, were hopeful that an alignment between Southern and New England States might delay for a long time the amendment's ratification.

It was with something of a sigh of relief that Congressional leaders today saw the suffrage fight pass from their bailiwick out into the State legislatures. During the last forty-one years suffrage has precipitated many a battle royal in the two houses of Congress, and the vote yesterday, resulting in its passage by the Senate, 56 to 25, was the fifth vote taken in the upper branch. The House has voted even more often on the proposal.

Measure Rife For Four Years.
During the last four years the suffrage question has been almost constantly before the solons, while "antis" made life miserable for "pro" and used every means possible to urge on the "pros."

President Wilson has several times recommended passage of the amendment in messages to Congress, making a strong special effort before the Senate in the last session, without avail.
Suffrage leaders today sent word to their State workers and special representatives in many States the word, "Get busy."

Legislatures are in session in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin. The Ohio legislature meets June 16, and will ratify the amendment before adjournment. Representative Heuston, a member, who was in Washington when the vote was cast, announced today.

Try Out Special Sessions.
In States where regular sessions will not be held within a short time, efforts will be made to have special sessions called for the special purpose of ratifying suffrage, workers said. Special sessions already are in prospect, they announced, in Michigan, Texas, Georgia, and Alabama.

Senator Borah, an "anti," predicted today, however, that a "long time" might pass before the "victory" would be won.
Yesterday's Senate vote, the third in two sessions, came after two days of fiery debate, in which discussion of prohibition figured almost as much as suffrage. Opponents of suffrage did most of the talking. They warned that adoption of such amendments as prohibition and suffrage forecast an era of Federal paternalism and the breaking down of the dual system of State and Federal government.
In a three-hour speech just before the vote, Senator Reed of Missouri declared the women who persuaded Congress to pass the resolution knew "that you are doing this to get the woman vote, and despite you for it."

"EXTRA SESSIONS" IS NOW SLOGAN OF SUFFRAGISTS

"Extra sessions and immediate ratification." This is the new battle cry of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. In a statement issued last night, the association stated that time and again governors all over the country had been asking their State legislatures to prepare to pass on the suffrage amendment as soon as it had passed Congress.

A poll by suffrage leaders shows that had the measure been passed by the United States Senate the required thirty-six legislatures would have ratified before March of this year. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the suffrage association, said: "In the result we can turn our backs today upon the end of a long and arduous struggle needlessly delayed and embittered by the stubbornness of a few at the expense of many."

Mrs. Maud Wood Park said: "Congress has justified the faith of American women."

BREAD WEIGHT UPHELD.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 5.—If city and village councils in Ohio adopt a standard weight for a loaf of bread, the action is legal. The supreme court has held that an ordinance in the city of Toledo fixing the weight at one pound is legal. The contest against the ordinance was that the council was "exercising unreasonable police power."

FIREMAN PREVENTS SUICIDE.
NEW YORK, June 5.—Tying a rope around his waist, Fireman Timothy Fitzgerald leaped into the air from the tenth floor of a fashionable Brooklyn hotel today, swung through a window on the ninth floor, knocking down Mrs. M. M. Canada, and frustrating her threatened attempt to hurl herself to death. The woman had locked herself into the room, after announcing her intention to commit suicide.

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HIS MYSTIC HANDS CURE SICK OF ILLS

(Continued from First Page.)

T. Manning, rector of Trinity. With reluctance, and only after the reporter had repeated questions many times, the healer told of two cases that have come under his attention here.

"Two children, left crippled by infantile paralysis, were brought to me," he said. "I have prayed over them several times. And today I was told that they are showing more life in their crippled limbs. I am sure they will be cured."

Not for Ills of Body Alone.

"But I do not like to speak of cures. I like to watch a patient a long time before I am willing to say that he is cured. This ministry is not simply for bodily disorders. There are many things to be overcome besides disease. Particularly there are mental and moral troubles and obsessions."

Mr. Hickson—looking very much like an every-day business man—sitting there in the every-day looking hotel bedroom, with opened luggage, spilling paper contents on the floor, spoke as casually of laying on his hands and praying and healing as if he were discussing a perfectly well established method of selling biscuits. And he carried conviction too.

He told of a physician in England who spoke to him of the power of mind over matter, and of his reply that it was times that the physician took into account, too, the power of the spirit over both mind and matter.

Faith Has Much to Do With It.

He asked particularly that his accomplishments in curing organic disease—such as cancer and the like—be not emphasized. As he explained, it was times that the physician had a deal to do with the success of his treatment. That is, some persons are more receptive than others.

"I find that the quickest results are obtained with children—with babies," he explained. "They have nothing to unlearn."

It was suggested that Mr. Hickson's healing precepts are vastly different from those of Christian Science. He replied:
"They are. The first heresy we aim to counteract is the heresy within the church of considering sickness a good thing sent to us from God to develop our spiritual life. The second is the one at the root of Christian Science—the heresy of denying evil. The physical being must not be ignored or neglected."

Asked to tell when he first found that he was an instrument through which healing might be accomplished, he said, reluctantly:

Discovery of His Power.

"When I was a lad of fourteen in Australia, I was a small child suffering from neuralgia. I laid my hands on his face and he was well. Then one of my mother's sisters had a nervous twitching of the face. I laid my hands upon her and she was well. And then my mother said to me that this must be a gift of God and that I should pray about it."

He said now that he was being guided by a higher power. But he did not recollect that at the beginning I had any other than the natural desire to help some one who was in distress.

As Mr. Hickson, in his gray business suit—with the gold cross on his gold watch chain resting comfortably on his well plumped out waistcoat, the only outward and visible sign that he is engaged in spiritual work—told in a matter-of-fact way of how he takes Christ literally, and that religion is not a theory but a practice with him, he did not seem at all ministerial.

And when Mr. Hickson, after offering cigarettes from a box and warmly inviting his guest to have some ice water or some lemonade, or some "beer perhaps," bade his interviewer farewell, he did it with a little earnest wish that whatever might be written as the result of the talk might "bring hope to somebody."

PAID IF SHE DOESN'T REWED.

Mrs. Ella Chappelle, widow of James W. Chappelle, who died September 6, 1916, is to inherit the entire estate of her husband and to have the use of it as long as she remains a widow. "Should she see fit to take to herself a second husband," said the husband in the will, which has been filed for probate, "then she is to have only one-third of my estate." Should this happen, the will provides, the other two-thirds of the estate is to be divided among the children. Mrs. Chappelle is named executrix.

PLAN CABLE TO BRAZIL.
NEW YORK, June 5.—Arrangements for direct cable service between the United States and Brazil, and hence along a direct route to the coast of South America, have been entered into between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Western Telegraph Company of Great Britain. Laying of 3,200 miles of new cable, which may be accomplished within six months, will connect Miami, Fla., with Belem, Brazil.

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VATICAN DID NOT SEEK PEACE SEAT

(Continued from First Page.)

of the terms of victors to the vanquished, the Holy See never intended to participate, even if officially invited, as would undoubtedly have been the case had Germany been victorious.

"It has been repeatedly stated that the Holy See was making efforts to obtain a seat at the conference, but the truth is nothing was further from our thoughts. Monsignor Corbelli, who is now in Paris, was merely entrusted by the Holy Father with the task of trying to save flourishing German missions in Africa and Australia."

"Several religious orders have been founded by Germany in Australia, with the sole object of evangelizing and civilizing heathen populations. The results have been excellent, and it would be a pity were such good seed sown in vain. We hope and believe that President Wilson and his colleagues understand the advisability of not wrecking this work of Christian love and sacrifice."
"Corbelli was selected, because he represented the Holy See in the United States, where he was not only acquainted with President Wilson, but was a distinguished diplomat."

Opposed to Zionism.

Cardinal Gasparri would not comment upon the general results of the peace conference, but discussing the question of the Holy Land, he said: "Zionism does not meet with the approval of the Holy See. From the Catholic viewpoint, after the crusades preached by the pontiffs to rescue the Sepulchre from the Turks, the church today could not assent to handing it over to Jews. Whether it is desirable to grant France a protectorate over the Catholics in the East depends solely upon what the conference decides with reference to the capitulations by the Ottoman Empire. If this is abolished, then France will have no further rights to the protectorate which would revert by law to the Holy See."

Cardinal Gasparri does not believe that Bolshevism will last.

GERMANS WILL SIGN TREATY, SAYS TAFT

PITTSBURGH, June 5.—"Germany will sign the peace treaty," said former President William Howard Taft, who arrived here yesterday to make two addresses at mass meetings furthering the league to enforce peace.

"There is a lull in the peace proceedings just now," the former President continued. "All are waiting for the action of Germany so the treaty can be brought home and laid before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where it will be considered."

"The minority report may recommend amendments of a radical character. If the amendments are ratified, then the treaty must go back to the committee. The minority report may recommend amendments of a radical character. If the amendments are ratified, then the treaty must go back to the committee. The minority report may recommend amendments of a radical character. If the amendments are ratified, then the treaty must go back to the committee."

"If the present treaty is dangerous to the United States and unduly burdens it with obligations, it ought not to be ratified even though great inconvenience and loss would result from the delay. But such loss and inconvenience should be considered carefully, its provisions and beneficent purposes, and decide whether such defects as they believe to exist in the treaty are not capable of amendment within the terms of the treaty itself after the league of nations is formed and begins to function, and whether the United States in entering the league is not safeguarded against any real danger, if the league proves ineffective, by its right to withdraw from it."

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Separate Legislatures For England, Scotland, And Ireland Proposed

LONDON, June 5.—The House of Commons, after a brief two-days' debate ending last night, adopted a resolution in favor of appointing a parliamentary committee to examine and report upon a Federal resolution applicable to England, Scotland, and Ireland. The vote was 187 to 34.
The resolution declared that "with a view to enabling the Imperial parliament to devote more attention to the interests of the kingdom and the empire, the time has arrived for the creation of subordinate legislatures."

BOOKBINDERS NOT TO BE IN "WET" PARADE

Local Union of Bookbinders, No. 4, made up of 400 men, refuses to take part in the June 14 demonstration at the Capitol against prohibition, recommended by the Central Labor Union.

This was decided upon at the regular meeting of the bookbinders Tuesday night.
A resolution was also adopted requesting Congress to exclude all unloyal persons from the United States and condemning the bolshevik activities in this country.
The bookbinders in this city are very dissatisfied with the present low wage scale and threaten drastic action unless relief is granted.

G. O. P. TO RUSH 5 BUDGETS THROUGH

Peace time records for passing appropriation bills in the House will be broken within the next ten days if Republican plans carry.

Rushing through of four large money measures and one small bill by June 16 was announced by Republican Leader Mondell today as the Republican program. This is necessary to get the bills through the Senate before July 1, the beginning of the next fiscal year, Mondell said. The bills to be pushed will total more than \$3,000,000,000, which means an average appropriation of \$300,000,000 daily.

The measures include the Railroad Administration's request for \$1,500,000,000; the army bill, which will carry close to \$1,000,000,000; the naval bill, with \$600,000,000; the sundry civil, with \$250,000,000; and the District of Columbia bill, with \$14,000,000.

ADMIRAL BENSON RETURNING.
PARIS, June 5.—The American experts who have completed their labors in connection with the peace terms and are proceeding home include Admiral William S. Benson, naval adviser to the American delegation. All naval questions have been concluded except the final decision by the political chiefs. Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp will become senior American naval officer in Europe.

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